

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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CONGRESSMEN, BRITISH MP'S MEET IN MEXICO CITY

PY100329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0128 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine congressmen participating in the 75th IPU conference in Mexico have told their British counterparts that the possibility of establishing a successful dialogue between the United Kingdom and Argentina about the Malvinas Islands conflict would increase greatly if Mrs Thatcher's government would accept the last UN resolution on the subject. The meeting between the Argentine and the British legislators took place in the Sheraton Hotel of the Mexican capital, according to a telex received in the national Congress today. The telex was sent by a journalist accompanying the Argentine delegation.

The following Argentine congressmen participated in the meeting with the British MP's: Senators Luis Leon, from the Radical Civic Union [UCR]; Julio Amoedo, from the Justicialist Party [PJ]; Arturo Jimenez Montilla, from the PJ; and Carlos Gomez Centurion, from the Bloquista party; as well as Deputies Leopoldo Moreau from the UCR; Alfredo Mosso from the UCR; Luis Rubeo from the PJ, and Balbino Zubiri from the PJ.

David Clopurch and Michael Marshal of the Conservative party and Ted Rowlands of the Labor Party, who was secretary of the Foreign Office during the last Labor Party administration, attended the meeting for the British side.

The Argentine representatives pointed out during the meeting that the possibility of establishing a constructive dialogue would improve if the government of Margaret Thatcher would accept the UN resolution including all the aspects about the future of the islands and the sovereignty issue. The Argentine congressmen reaffirmed that peaceful negotiations are the only way to resolve the conflict. They also confirmed that the Argentine claims of sovereignty over the Malvinas will never be relinquished.

ALFONSIN ASSERTS COUNTRY'S RIGHT TO FALKLANDS

PY042236 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0112 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (TELAM) -- Tonight President Raul Alfonsin asserted Argentina's right to the Malvinas Islands and denounced the permanent tense atmosphere created by Great Britain's colonial presence in the South Atlantic, which is maintained by force and constant threat.

In a speech tonight at the City Hall during a dinner party to fete UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Alfonsin said that Argentina continues to aspire to overcoming the differences that separate us from the United Kingdom despite the intransigency maintained so far by the U.K. Government.

After praising the good-offices mission carried out by Perez de Cuellar in the Malvinas conflict, a mission which represents a guarantee of diplomatic wisdom and equity to the Argentine Government and people, he noted that a change of attitude is taking place in vast sectors of the British political and public circles, which are becoming aware of Argentina's true desire to solve this conflict. Alfonsin also noted that those sectors are beginning to consider the historical and political need for the United Kingdom to finally acknowledge Argentina's historical, geographical, cultural, and political rights to the islands. At the same time, he stated that we are absolutely willing to guarantee the interests of the island's current inhabitants.

In addition to the Malvinas, which Argentina inherited from Spain, Alfonsin mentioned the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands as being part of the critical focus that directly affects the zone and once again condemned Great Britain's colonial presence, which started with the illegal occupation by force and fortification of the islands. The president also condemned the exaggerated military presence in the archipelago, the possibility of introducing nuclear arms into the zone, and the maintenance of the so-called exclusion zone, which he termed illegitimate. Alfonsin stated that all this allows the dangerous possibility of extra-regional conflicts being transferred to our part of the world.

Elsewhere in his speech, Alfonsin said that world peace is at stake in view of the arms race. He noted that international political order is not only becoming an increasingly military strategic order but it is also becoming more dependent on the world economic order. He said that this is related to the fact that we can currently maintain that peace as well as security can be affected by the great imbalance between rich and developing countries.

The president went on to appeal for speeding up the necessary change of the economic, financial, and commercial system that prevails in the world because, he said, the gap between the North and the South will become an insurmountable abyss. He warned that the most serious thing is that the northern democracies seem to have adopted a status-quo policy designed to avoid any changes by the tactic of delaying issues, a tactic that becomes increasingly inappropriate in keeping with the world situation.

Regarding the foreign debt problem, he said that it can no longer be considered a banking issue because it hinders economic development and causes social backwardness which, sooner or later, will threaten domestic peace, civilized coexistence, and the consolidation of the democratic government norms that we would like to prevail in our continent.

Alfonsin reiterated that in order to overcome the foreign debt crisis it is necessary to initiate a political dialogue that will prevent Latin America from belonging to a region whose future is established by the international financiers' manipulations. Further on, Alfonsin expressed support for the Contadora Group's efforts to seek, through consultations and negotiations, a lasting solution to the Central American crisis and recalled the appeal by Argentina and nine other countries to strengthen the role played by the United Nations and especially by the Security Council.

Alfonsin went on to say that Argentina has a single domestic and foreign policy and that it desires peace for the region and the nations. In this sense, he noted the appeal made by the Group of Six to stop the arms race and seek nuclear disarmament, which is contained in the New Delhi Declaration of May 1984.

SOURROUILLE STEPS DOWN AS GROUP OF 24 PRESIDENT

PY090157 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1702 GMT 8 Apr 86

[By Alejandro Lomuto]

[Text] Washington, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Economy Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille today reiterated his country's commitment to the objective of achieving more symmetry and equality in international economic relations, and said that little progress was made toward meeting this objective in 1985.

On passing the presidency of the Group of 24, which he held since April 1985, to Ethiopian Finance Minister Tesfaye Dinka, Sourrouille criticized the developed countries' weak political will and lack of vision to promote a common cooperation effort to resume growth and strengthen the faltering international solidarity.

In the first of the three speeches that he plans to deliver in Washington this week, Sourrouille said that the assessment made 1 year ago, when he took over the presidency of the Group of 24, included correct, consistent, and clear evaluations that were submitted to several international forums. He stressed that the viewpoints of the developing countries are now more consistent and enjoy wider acceptance. He added that it was possible to change the traditional criteria because such viewpoints were understood, although at the slow pace of economic diplomacy.

Among the most significant topics in the assessment issued by the Group of 24, Sourrouille recalled the impressive situation in the African countries south of the Sahara Desert, the stagnation and reduction of economic assistance and official development aid, and the abnormal direction of the world financial flow, which is going from the developing to the developed countries. He added that there is also the incomprehensible delay in opening the doors leading to a final solution to the foreign debt problem, and the additional difficulties stemming from the increasingly stronger protectionist barriers set by the industrialized countries.

Sourrouille pointed out that a realistic assessment reveals that progress has been achieved in just a few areas, despite the fact that the Group of 24 supports unquestionable technical formulas and cherishes the most noble aspirations of world peace and justice.

SOVIET MARITIME DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY080344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0140 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (EFE) -- A delegation of senior officials of the Soviet Maritime Fleet arrived today in Buenos Aires to discuss with their Argentine counterparts the status of their bilateral agreement on maritime transport. The delegation is led by Boris Pavlovich Trunov, deputy minister in the Maritime Fleet Ministry; who will meet in the next few hours with Pedro Trucco, the Argentine under secretary for river and maritime transportation.

This will be the fourth round of consultative negotiations, which will also be attended by representatives of Argentine private enterprises.

The other members of the Soviet delegation are: Aleksandr Petrovich Vislykh, deputy chief of Glavflot; O. A. Savin, deputy director for Baltic navigation; A. I. Koltipin, chairman of Sovfrakht [last two names and titles as received]; and two officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

HEALTH MINISTER RESIGNS, REPLACEMENT APPOINTED

PA100335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Argentine Health and Social Action Minister Aldo Neri resigned today, and Energy Secretary Conrado Storani was appointed to replace him, it was officially announced. Neri's resignation is the seventh resignation in Raul Alfonsin's cabinet since he took over in December 1983.

Although the reasons for the resignation are not known, authorized spokesmen feel it is linked to the president's decision of convoking the workers unions to compare at the Economic and Social Conference the differences between the government's plan and the unions' proposal on socio-economics issues, to possibly prevent the general strike of 36 to 48 hours scheduled for 24 and 25 April.

ALFONSIN ASKS UNIONS TO JOIN DIALOGUE

PY100311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2117 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today called on the Argentine workers to participate in the meeting of the Economic and Social Conference to discuss the government policies and the 26-point workers' proposal.

The president said: One side could be wrong, but somehow it is necessary to find a solution. He added: I am making this announcement without having consulted with the government advisors or even the ministers because I have a hunch. Sometimes I act like that and sometimes one must act like that. President Alfonsin made this statement in the military sector of the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport while waiting for the arrival of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Asked about the strike scheduled by the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] for 24 and 25 April, the president said: I believe that we Argentines are not going to get anywhere that way. Here we have a democratic and constitutional government, a government of the Argentine people. He added: I am sure that all of us want to work for democracy, because only in democracy will it be possible to win our liberation, overcome dependence, and preserve human dignity by respecting freedom. Thus, it is everyone's duty to preserve and strengthen it. I believe the dangerous path of confrontations should be avoided. He then said he believes it is absolutely essential that we learn from each other and that we become aware of each other's position, but on the basis that no one is trying to defeat anyone and that no one is against Argentina.

After calling upon the CGT to engage in a dialogue within the socioeconomic conference, Alfonsin stressed that we want to give an answer to the social demands. He added: How could we feel otherwise, any politician wants that! We believe the answer will come through what we are doing, because we still have to overcome other major economic problems. The president said that the administration also has its own proposal. Instead of shouting, let us discuss and find paths, solutions. Let the Argentine workers, businessmen, and government sit at a table to see how we can solve all these problems that should not serve to divide us or to weaken the national effort, because we have to make this effort with the certainty that we will find the solutions that the nation seeks.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR WASHINGTON

PY091532 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Juan Cariagay yesterday departed for Washington, where he will explain the Bolivian economic situation to the MF. Bolivia and the IMF have signed a letter of intent by which Bolivia will get a \$57 million in stand-by credit to finance the government's economic stabilization plan. This loan is tied to congressional approval of the national budget and the tax reform. The two drafts are currently being discussed in Congress. Nationalist Democratic Action, [ADN] the majority party in Congress, publicly stated its opposition to the tax reform, and it is felt that this bill will not be passed.

GARCIA MEZA TRIAL SUSPENDED, TO RESUME NEXT WEEK

PY091832 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The Supreme Court has decided that the trial of former President Luis Garcia Meza will continue next week, as soon as some problems related to the bias of certain justices, claimed by the plaintiffs' lawyers, are ironed out. Our correspondent from Sucre reports the following:

[Begin relay] As we reported earlier, the initial phase of the trial of former President Luis Garcia Meza, during which the statements of the defendant are heard, has been suspended until 14 April because lawyers of the plaintiffs have requested the disqualification of two justices, including Supreme Court President Guillermo Caballero.

According to the timetable the court was supposed to hear the testimony of Colonel Luis Arce Gomez on 10 April, and it is being said that he may have arrived in Sucre already. The two justices whose disqualification was requested this morning rejected the accusation, stating in their rebuttal that they never received any benefits or presents from Garcia Meza. Therefore, there are no grounds for their disqualification, which they flatly refused.

The lawyers of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [one of the plaintiffs in the suit] immediately challenged the ruling of the justices and the Supreme Court now has 10 days to decide on the matter. [passages indistinct] If the challenge meets with no objections the trial may be resumed on 14 April. [end relay]

ARRESTS, INJURIES REPORTED DURING NATIONAL STRIKE

PY191430 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Throughout the country, workers have complied with the strike organized yesterday by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB]. Heavy police and military control was particularly obvious on the streets where labor union headquarters and the San Andres University are located.

The workers were unable to stage a scheduled rally at San Francisco Plaza because the police cordoned off the entire sector and broke up groups of approaching demonstrators using tear gas.

According to Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, the strike was a total failure because in the interior it was not complied with. The minister reported that 50 people were arrested, 35 in La Paz and 15 in other districts. He added that a policeman and a civilian were injured at Plaza Alonso de Mendoza in La Paz.

Meanwhile, the COB reported that several workers were arrested by Interior Ministry security organizations. Those arrested include a law school professor and the executive secretary of the La Paz University Student Federation. The COB added that several workers were injured by tear gas bombs and rubber bullets at San Francisco Plaza, [name indistinct] (Vita Laboratories) and El Alto-La Paz highway. It also promised a full list of injured and arrested persons later today. Walter Delgadillo, secretary general of the COB made the following statement to Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [Delgadillo] We were surprised to see sectors that we never expected to participate in the strike. This means that this problem involving teachers, education, salaries, and decent jobs is everyone's problem. On the other hand the repression unleashed by the government and the police was truly brutal. We know of children being teargassed in their mothers' arms, and of course they fainted. This happened because the police do not understand the situation, and because they, too, are facing the same problems. [sentence as heard]

In general, I would say that this new instance in the national mobilization plan has helped convince the workers that change is the only hope.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you know anything about arrests?

[Delgadillo] We know of the arrest of Comrade David Zapata of the Departmental Labor Confederation [COD], and I have received several reports of arrested university students. I hope we will be able to provide a more detailed information of the situation later. [end recording]

Meanwhile the Human Rights Commission, the Social Commission of El Alto Parish, the Federation of Neighborhood Committees, and other organizations released a communique reporting that police personnel and Tarapaca Regiment troops used violence to break up a demonstration of parents, teachers, and students who were blocking the La Paz-El Alto highway.

The communique, signed by Carlos (Delehur), Mauricio Cosan and others, states that at 0900 the police, after running out of rubber pellets, started firing their guns, and asked for reinforcements from the Tarapaca Regiment. The reinforcements arrived at the scene fully armed and equipped with armored vehicles, small tanks, and personnel carriers.

The federation of La Paz teachers has released a list of injured persons who were treated at public hospitals. These persons were injured during the demonstrations that took place in La Paz. These persons are: Johnny Maita, 17, student; Mireya Echazu, 53, teacher; Luis Flores, student; Rene Maines, 23, university student.

It was also reported that several other injured persons were given first aid at the university hospital. The teachers will hold a general meeting at 0900 this morning to discuss aspects related to the problems they are having with the government.

SARNEY, VENEZUELA'S LUSINCHI DISCUSS BOLIVIA

PY100156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Apr (EFE) -- Brazilian and Venezuelan Presidents Jose Sarney and Jaime Lusinchi today expressed their willingness to cooperate for the democratic stability of Bolivia and to contribute to solving its serious economic crisis. Lusinchi held a meeting with the Brazilian president at the Brasilia air base during a 1 and 1/2-hour stopover on his way to Buenos Aires.

Ambassador Rubens Ricupero reported that the Bolivian issue was part of the open agenda during the brief meeting held by the two presidents. According to Ricupero the two presidents agreed on the need "to make an effort to help Bolivia" within the framework of cooperation proposed by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The proposal made by Perez de Cuellar is to establish a special \$150-million cooperation fund for Bolivia.

FUNARO ELECTED REGIONAL PRESIDENT OF GROUP OF 24

PY092046 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has been elected president of the Latin American sector of the so-called Group of 24. This group is made up of developing nations. Its objective is to coordinate the positions of its member nations to face the IMF and the World Bank. The Brazilian minister was elected at the meeting being held in Washington.

GHANAIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY100355 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Ghanaian Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah has arrived in Brazil, where he will meet President Jose Sarney and Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre. Asamoah brings a message from Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings, expressing thanks for the seizure of the Panamanian-flag ship Norbistor, which was manned by 18 mercenaries and carried 18 tons of arms and ammunition that were to be used to overthrow the Ghanaian Government.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALY -- Brazil and Italy today signed an agreement on cooperation in the communications sector. The document was signed today in Brasilia by Italian Posts and Telecommunications Minister Antonio Gava and Brazilian Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Bagalhaes. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Apr 86 PY]

BISHOPS REQUEST REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

PY080305 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Chilean bishops have requested that the government review the current national judicial state. They requested the full application of justice in the cases of missing, murdered, and tortured people. They also expressed their belief that this will be a hard and painful year. During their plenary assembly, the bishops approved the itinerary for Pope John Paul II during his visit to Chile. In a declaration entitled Justice or Violence, the bishops point out that the country is still being affected by violence and they recall the case of aggression against Carabineros, the murders of a political leader and a student, as well as the disproportionate repressions during demonstrations. The declaration, read by Bishop Pinera, states that these were some of the events in a long chain of actions that promote death and destruction throughout the country.

[Begin Pinera recording] It is thought that this will be a difficult and painful year. We wish that no more blood of martyrs be spilled in Chile. We want peace as a result of justice. We expect complete justice regarding the cases of missing, murdered, and tortured people. It is not enough to simply say that justice is slow but sure. Justice that is not exercised when it is needed is unfair; it erodes social coexistence and does not respond to the needs of the victims. The lack of clarification of several political crimes has created an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust that has given rise to tension and hatred that harms all Chileans. God wants justice and truth without ambiguities, otherwise it will be very difficult to attain a reconciliation. [end recording]

In their declaration, the bishops add that they identify with the anguish and hopes of all the people. We are aware, they say, of the appeals for justice and against violence which are so loud, that if we chose to shut up and not speak, the rocks would speak in our place, and the Lord would call us bad priests. The bishops also express the need to review the 1980 political Constitution:

[Begin Pinera recording] Besides the current problem of justice, we believe that the current judicial state requires serious revision. This means touching on the sensitive subject of the 1980 Constitution and the political laws. We believe that the time has come to study this situation. It is necessary for the Chilean people to become aware that in the future they will be able to organize their civil coexistence according to the wishes of the large majorities. This is the way to start on the road to peace to overcome the violence that threatens to destroy our country. As time passes, deterioration become worse and the consequences may be very serious for the country. [end recording]

The bishops added that no one who really wishes to serve his brothers from a position of authority can be deaf to the appeal for peace. The declaration ends by inviting the citizens to assume their moral and civil responsibilities.

Changing the subject, the archbishop of La Serena reported that the bishops approved Pope John Paul II's itinerary. The final project will be ready in 15 days when it will be sent to the Holy See for final approval. Finally, Bishop Pinera reported that the bishops decided to support the position of mortgage holders, considering the serious social problem created by their situation. They did not give details on how they will help this sector.

Junta on Bishops' Declaration

PY091433 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The government will have to be more firm in preventing terrorism, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro said this afternoon, referring to the abduction of Carabineros Corporal German Ovando Rodriguez. Meanwhile Air Force General Fernando Matthei said that the authorities are at a disadvantage against audacious groups, which at any time can decide to murder someone in his own home. Gen Matthei ruled out, however, the possibility of imposing a state of siege in the country. In turn, Adm Merino was questioned about the petition by the Chilean bishops for a review of the current legal system. Merino said that the episcopal conference has the right to say what it thinks, but that does not mean that it is speaking the word of God. Questioned on the same subject, Gen Matthei did not wish to comment but he admitted that the executive and legislative branches are at a real deadlock regarding the law on the political parties. After a Government Junta session, Adm Merino was asked about the kidnapping of Carabineros Corporal German Ovando Rodriguez this morning in Las Condes neighborhood.

[Begin Merino recording] Well, I believe that, like any Chilean citizen, the episcopal conference has the right to say what it thinks, but that does not mean it is speaking the word of God. It has (?authority) in religious matters but not in politics because that is not its (?field). [end recording]

Merino was then asked about the bishops' petition in their document entitled Justice or Violence requesting the revision of the current political system as laid out in the 1980 Constitution.

[Begin Merino recording] The only thing I can say is that the violence and brutality of the Communists, MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members, and all the undesirable citizens of this country will not let us live in peace. Therefore, we will have to act more firmly. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Questioned on the same subject, Gen Matthei refused to comment but said that the studies on the Constitution must be very well evaluated.

[Begin Matthei recording] Any study about the Constitution would have to be clearly considered and evaluated for all its advantages and disadvantages before I could give an opinion. This is not a matter that can be treated lightly so I will not express any opinion about it. [end recording]

The bishop's document also requested the revision of the political laws. Asked about this, Gen Matthei admitted that there is a real deadlock between the legislative and executive branches.

[Begin Matthei recording] The problem does not lie in the four legislative commissions, but rather between the legislative and executive branches, and you know this very well. Therefore, I do not know but personally, I believe that we must wait to see how this develops. We are at a real impasse. We cannot deny this fact. [end recording]

Changing the subject, Gen Matthei regretted the kidnapping of Carabinero Corporal German Ovando Rodriguez and he admitted that the authorities are restricted from applying more rigid measures.

[Begin recording] [Matthei] We regret very much what happened to the Carabinero. There naturally is a great concern about it. Studying the internal order of the country, however, is not our matter, it corresponds to the government.

[Unidentified reporter] [word indistinct] the bishops also stated that we are entering in an irreversible atmosphere of violence as demonstrated by the murder of slum dwellers leader Simon (Yevenes) and the abduction of the Carabinero. Do you believe we are approaching an escalation of violence?

[Matthei] Well, you can clearly see that this is not the case but there are people who are clearly leading us to this point. It is curious that when these people are captured the Vicariate of Solidarity lawyers show up en masse to defend them. Therefore, in a certain manner I do not completely understand the problem.

[Reporter] What [words indistinct] measures could the general authorities adopt to prevent this?

[Matthei] What can be done? Do you want a state of seige or something of the sort to be declared? We are at a disadvantage. All the decent people who wish to work and maintain order are at a disadvantage against any audacious group of people that at a given moment may decide to murder someone in his home. [end recording]

In turn, Carabineros General Director General Rodolfo Stange regretted the latest actions against a member of his organization.

[Begin recording] [Stange] [in progress]...we are the first they find in uniform complying with our duty of caring for the population and therefore of course they want us to suffer for protecting the people.

[Reporter] Has any special measure been adopted in face of these attacks?

[Stang] Of course. [end recording] After an ordinary session of the government Junta in the Diego Portales Building today, all the Junta members condemned the wave of violence affecting the country.

Gen Leigh Praises Bishop

PY091816 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Air Force General Gustavo Leigh Guzman, retired, formerly a member of the Government Junta, has praised the Chilean Bishops' appeal for a review of the nation's legal system and for justice in the country. General Leigh believes that the declaration issued by the Chilean Episcopal Conference was necessary, important, and timely.

[Begin Leigh recording] The bishops are very aware of the abnormal things that have happened in Chile over the last few years. This is why they have publicly requested that measures aimed at reconciliation be adopted urgently. This is not begging, but an urgent request through which they openly warn of the consequences that may result from the growing division between the government and the citizenry. [end recording]

General Leigh also referred to what he calls a parallel problem.

[Begin Leigh recording] It is surprising how some middle-grade military officers have made some statements openly disapproving of political activities in Chile. Perhaps they are doing so on the basis of the recently issued edict restricting the right to hold meetings.

Some middle-grade officers and even subordinates create a contradiction when they express political opinions even though they do not participate in political activities. No one understands this contradiction and, therefore some political parties have issued official statements in reaction to the declarations on current political events made by military officers as individuals. This is an unusual situation not seen before in Chile, and it is happening when violence is escalating. Unfortunately, violence escalated recently and the government is not adopting measures to resolve this situation. [end recording]

General Leigh said that the visit of the interior and justice minister to the Supreme Court's president was an insubstantial gesture.

[Begin Leigh recording] It is a repetition of the same old movie that Chileans tired of seeing a long time ago. Personally, I absolutely refuse to believe anything that the government says. It has promised so much regarding the institutional laws, but it has practically done nothing about them. Thirteen years of government have passed and still there are no electoral registration books. Now, the interior minister is taking -- I don't understand why -- a draft bill to the Supreme Court president to request his opinion. This is totally unheard of in legislative practice. [end recording]

General Leigh thus believes that submitting a bill to the Supreme Court president is not in order.

FINANCE MINISTER PREPARES FOR DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY091456 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Contracts restructuring the Chilean debt will be signed this weekend in New York. The new contracts total about \$.5 million. This represents 56 percent of the Chile foreign debt [word indistinct] in the last 3 years. This information was disclosed in a press conference by Hernan Somerville, the person in charge of renegotiating the foreign debt. Somerville is part of a delegation headed by Finance Minister Hernan Bucci and Central Bank President Henrique Seguel, which will be leaving for New York. Moreover, Somerville noted that Chile has its foreign debt refinanced until 1987, including the debt owed to U.S. creditor banks. This means that the Chilean foreign debt is restructured up to 1987.

HEALTH MINISTER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

PY091710 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] PRC Ambassador Huang Shikang emphasized the importance of cooperation with Chile during a meeting with Health Minister Winston Chinchon. The PRC ambassador pointed out that medicine is an important field for cooperation. He talked about the fruitful results of PRC-Chilean relations and the upcoming seminar [words indistinct] on acupuncture. He said that the cooperation between Chile and the PRC in the economic, sports, and cultural fields is very important. Regarding trade, he said that last year the PRC imported \$150 million worth of Chilean products, making it the PRC's fourth largest trading partner in Latin America.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY CROSS BORDER

PA091243 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1213 GMT 9 Apr 86

[German Medina report from Barranquilla]

[Text] Here in Atlantico Department there is concern because of the news that was heard in the past few hours regarding Venezuelan troops who reportedly violated our border in the town of Maicao. The information was given to the press by peasants in La Guajira, who have charged that Venezuelan Army personnel reportedly crossed the border into Colombia in the areas known as (El Rancho) and (Mas Ayuda), (Carraisilla) corregimiento, Maicao municipality.

It was reported that Venezuelan Army troops crossed into Colombia with tanks, intimidating the peasants and residents of (El Rancho) and (Mas Ayuda), (Carraisilla) corregimiento. The reasons for this incident are still unknown.

BETANCUR STRESSES NATIONAL CLAIM TO SAN ANDRES

PA091232 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] President Belisario Betancur said yesterday that the issue of marine and submarine delimitation with Nicaragua will be presented for study to the Foreign Ministry's advisory commission. However, the president reiterated that on the issue of sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia Islands there is nothing to clarify with Nicaragua.

President Belisario Betancur stressed to former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen that there is nothing to clarify, define, or discuss with Nicaragua regarding Colombia's sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia. The president made these statements in a letter to Lopez Michelsen, who had criticized Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo. In his letter Betancur said: I believe that you know as well as I do that our sovereignty over the archipelago is established in solid and incontestable legal titles in favor of our nation.

EDITORIAL WARNS OF SPREAD OF SANDINIST THREAT

PA092029 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 6 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Contadora: How Much Longer?"]

[Excerpts] How much longer will Contadora last? All of the world's democratic force are asking themselves that question as they anxiously follow developments in Central America.

The group, working outside the structures of traditional Latin American organizations, set out to pacify an area that the international subversive organizations singled out to become the powderkeg of the hemisphere. Contadora is intent on achieving its goal. It champions it as the group's very raison d'etre. [sentences as published]

In so doing it has ignore a score of other issues regarding people's human rights, including freedom. No one in Contadora discusses freedom, which must be preserved in Central America. Does the absence of gunfire justify the abuses committed by governments intent on subjecting their people by fierce despotism?

Publicity ploys cannot be the basis for action in international issues. One of Contadora's main problems is that it is slow in realizing this. The documents it issues are drafted by many people and use the polished language of diplomacy that even applies to events in these palm-dotted, tropical latitudes. However, these never go very far when it comes to implementing them because there is a big difference between what the Sandinists say and what they do.

We see then that Contadora spent years discussing the issue of a handful of foreign military advisers, when the name, address, and occupation of the few that have really worked in the area are a secret to no one. However, the thousands of agitators, mercenaries, military instructors, youth indoctrinators, and army chieftains who arrive in Nicaragua attempting to pass for teachers, cultural advisors, health specialists, and volunteer harvest hands are not even mentioned. This problem surfaced before in El Salvador, and the results of distorting the nature of the problem and its handling are there for all to see.

Something along those lines can happen in connection with the assistance afforded to the conflicting parties. While heavy sums of money and large amounts of human and military resources are pouring into Nicaragua, making it the champion of the arms race in this area, the pharisaical international opinion, well manipulated, pretends to be scandalized by the attempts to hand over funds to the enemies of Sandinism. Everyone is aware of the figures and the use they will be put to. However, because the appropriateness of giving the funds is viewed through the eyes of the world press, attention is distracted while shipments arrive with all kinds of weapons to consolidate the Nicaraguan Government as it faces the enemies it made for itself because it attempts to suppress freedom in its own land.

When the corrupt and bloodthirsty Somoza dictatorship fell, the world turned its gaze toward Nicaragua and thought that the country had been won over in the name of freedom. That is why the deception has been so great. We pray to God the problem does not get worse, kindled by diplomatic moves that help Nicaragua become the sponsor of violence in this hemisphere.

Columbia is one of the possible inheritors of the conflicts Nicaragua exports. There is even an aggravating circumstance: The same country that is currently arming itself to the teeth has set a claim on a portion of our territory. Colombia's foreign policies must be drafted with these problems in mind. The country's vital interests must not be forgotten.

BETANCUR SAYS NOTHING STOPS SEARCH FOR PEACE

PA091601 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 6 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Florencia, 5 Apr -- President Belisario Betancur has stated here that neither skepticism, criticism that is explainable by the electoral campaign, nor any obstacle will make him stop his search for peace in Colombia and in sister nations, because their peace is also Colombia's peace.

The president spoke in San Francisco Square on the occasion of the establishment of the diocese of Caqueta. He said that the national rehabilitation plan is being consolidated in 1986 and that 36-billion pesos worth of projects are being carried out. He said that added to the investments made in 1983, they total almost 70 billion pesos, without taking into account the internal and foreign credits, contributions of the regional governments, and direct support from the community.

He stressed that the country is successfully culminating the negotiations with the World Bank to guarantee approximately \$200 million in international credits which will signify the total culmination of the objectives of the plan.

[Betancur said:] This afternoon we will sign the first large loan from the international commercial banks. After the crisis, no Latin American country had been granted a \$1 billion loan, in other words, 200 billion pesos that we will leave for projects to benefit the country.

The president said that "we are reaping the fruits of peace" and he added: Caqueta, the middle Magdalena region, the Uraba area of Antioquia, the vast regions of the Cordoba mountains are examples just as the rest of the regions of the country are examples despite the sporadic outbreaks of violence.

"Peace does not mean the total elimination of conflict nor the definite eradication of violent conduct. Peace must be viewed as a process of gradual victories and advances and setbacks, with the certainty that a final triumph awaits us in the consolidation of sure tranquillity. That sure and respectable tranquillity means knowing that the person next to us or in front of us is not our enemy but our friend. Peace is the only path that makes it possible for a human being to fully and honorably develop and to see in his hands the tools that will plant seeds and produce fruit rather than the tolls that destroy and kill because fruits are more beautiful than death."

ACCORD SCORES STROESSNER'S 1 APRIL SPEECH

PY092218 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 8 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] The National Accord, whose coordinating board recently assessed the 1 April message delivered by the president of the Republic to the National Congress, has stated that the presidential message is not in line with national reality and completely ignores critical political and socioeconomic problems. The document issued by the National Accord analyzes not only the content of the speech but also the remarks the chief of state made publicly to national authorities and military chiefs who later greeted him at Government Palace. The message emphasizes the peace, tranquillity, and democracy that "the country is allegedly enjoying."

The speech expresses no regret about the "permanent state of siege, which is a negation of real peace, the lack of liberties, of peaceful meetings, of association for legal purposes, or about the lack of freedom of press and information." The document adds that the speech expresses no regret either about "the exile of Paraguayans, the totalitarian identification of the government, Armed Forces, and the officialist party or the sectarization caused by the compulsory affiliation with the Colorado Party of all public administrative, judicial, military, or police members. It expresses no regret, of course, about the systematic violation of human rights the Paraguayan people are enduring."

On assessing the scope of the government analysis of the economic situation, the document states that it has become "a common practice to escape from reality, especially from the economic crisis that is hitting the country and hurting production, the inflation generated by the public finances which undermine the real salary and the income of the peasant-farmer; and the imbalance in the balance of payment and public foreign debt problems."

It adds that the presidential message does not mention contraband, "the robbery or embezzlement of public funds, or the illegal purchase of dollars at a preferential rate. Last year the president promised to repress dishonesty and delinquency in public administration. But this year he did not say a word about the ethical-economic cancer of corruption growing within the power structures."

The opposition coalition warns in its document about what it calls an unusual and alarming fact: "The president of the Republic, in remarks made after his speech, hinted about the reactivation of the sadly remembered urban guard [Colorado party militia that acted as night street patrol during 1947 Civil War] and labeled, with unacceptable irony, a notorious bloodhound, a beater of students as 'moderator' of the Catholic University." The document adds that "Stroessner's unfortunate impromptu remarks, while damaging the image of the office of the chief of state, could provoke the division of the citizens into paramilitary repressors and the general population, who are mostly against the current system."

PRESIDENT ON IMF LOANS, CONTADORA MEETING

PY091704 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A bronze bust of the late Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, founder of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], was dedicated at the National Congress today.

Following the ceremony President Alan Garcia walked back to Government Palace, where he said that Peru will not pay more than 10 percent of its export revenues to its foreign creditors. He also mentioned the IMF deadline of Monday, 14 April, noting that Peru is an independent country, and his upcoming visit to Uruguay.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Recently the president of the Central Reserve Bank met with one of the highest-ranking IMF officials. What information do you have in this regard?

[Garcia] The IMF has two aspects: In the first place it is a bank to which we owe money, and in the second, it is an organization that supervises and interferes with the governments of poor economies. We have rejected the presence of an IMF mission, the formulas of the IMF that had been implemented during the past few years in Peru, the entire liberal theory imposed by the IMF, and we are not going to allow anyone to tell us how to govern. Moreover, the IMF is a bank like any other, to which we owe money. It will have to accept our decision and agree not to collect all we owe but only what Peru can pay. This is what Mr Figueroa, president of the Central Reserve Bank, is going to propose. He will see if they will accept a restricted, small payment, because this is what we can afford. Our creditors, the banks and the IMF, think that Peru has a lot of reserves, that during the past months it has managed to accumulate a lot of reserves. To a certain degree they are right. Peru has more dollars than it had on 28 July, but these dollars are our vital reserves. Oil prices are dropping every day, the copper prices remain very low, and so does the price of silver and all the raw materials we sell. Our reserves are our only financial cushion for the future.

[Reporter] How much can we pay?

[Garcia] This figure depends on negotiations with each creditor bank.

[Reporter] Is the amount that would be paid...

[Garcia interrupting] Overall and regarding our foreign debt we can only pay 10 percent, as has been proposed by the government.

[Reporter] Is this what would be paid on 14 April, the IMF deadline?

[Garcia] This business of deadlines and imperative conditions is very relative at this point. Peru is an independent and sovereign country, and we cannot accept deadlines like those set for insolvent debtors. A great political problem, a great historical problem lies behind the foreign debt problem.

This is not an accounting or commercial problem or a matter of seeing how much you will pay me, and if you don't pay me I will embargo you. This is the proposal, and this is the historic step that Peru must take. Many say we are running the risk of remaining isolated, but I wonder: When have we not been alone? Others say we run the risk of not being granted loans, and I answer: The loans have always represented just a few more dollars than we paid to obtain those loans. During the past few years Latin America has been affected by a spiral of indebtedness. They lend me 100 so that I may be able to pay 95. But the interest rate in that 100 is higher than the 95 we owed previously, and next year they will lend me 110 so I can pay the previous 100, and so on and so forth. We must take a historic step. It has its costs, but we have to take it. This has been our proposal since 28 July, and we are determined that Peru, in the first place will be independent of loan receipts and, in the second that it not be faced with those alternatives.

[Reporter] In the international sphere, Mr President, there is talk about the possible failure of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group's meeting in Panama. What is your opinion on this problem?

[Garcia] Well, in domestic policy as well as in international policy patience is the greatest virtue; from the historical point of view it is also the greatest virtue. Societies and people are not subject to processes, and in order to establish an integration process and to pacify Central America we need a lot of time. This entails making progress and suffering setbacks. The problem is that when some meeting does not reach outstanding agreements, some sectors of the media, especially of the international media, state that it has been failure and that the Latin American effort to seek peace in Nicaragua, Honduras, and all Central America is failing. I think that it is a historic task that will take a long time. For the first time Latin America is united regarding the same objective: to prevent the United States from interfering in Nicaragua. [end recording]

WAGNER, CAPUTO, IGLESIAS COMMENT ON CONTADORA

PY091510 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Alan Wagner returned to Peru this morning after attending a 3-day meeting of the Contadora Group in Panama. Minister Wagner arrived accompanied by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

Taking advantage of the technical stopover of their plane, the foreign ministers held a press conference at Air Base No 8, where they pointed out that the Contadora Group's peace-keeping efforts will continue and noted the cooperation of Minister Alan Wagner during a difficult point of the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Wagner] We have held a meeting during which we thoroughly studied all aspects of the Central American problem. This meeting, for the first time, has granted the [Central] American countries the opportunity to thoroughly discuss their respective points of view concerning the crisis they are experiencing with the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Support Group. We believe that this discussion in itself has been very important in seeking ways to continue making progress. We reassert that the diplomatic negotiation process, sponsored by the Contadora Group, is the only path to a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Central American crisis.

We have invited the five Central American governments to a meeting on 6 June in Panama to conclude officially the negotiations over the text of the Contadora act, and, as a consequence, we have invited those countries to immediately resume negotiations over the only two aspects of this peace treaty still pending, that is, the control and reduction of arms and international military maneuvers. We hope to receive an answer to this invitation within the next 8 days. We also reiterate that to achieve peace in the region all parties and countries linked to the region or having interests there must refrain from granting aid to the irregular forces or insurrectional movements operating in any of the countries or that are trying to disturb or destabilize the constitutional order of the Latin American countries through force or any type of terrorism. We, foreign ministers, welcome the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Government's initiative requesting the establishment of a civilian mission to investigate and control border conflicts between the two countries, and we want to point out that with the participation of representatives of the Contadora Group and Support Group and, naturally, with the participation of the two countries that made the petition, an inspection of the common border shared by Nicaragua and Costa Rica will be carried out during the month of April. The purpose of this inspection will be to establish the needs of the civilian mission to form it as soon as possible.

[Unidentified reporter] Messrs foreign ministers, how do you view the fact that, despite the Contadora and Support Groups' peace-keeping efforts, Nicaragua has decided not to sign the peace treaty on 6 June?

[Caputo] We answered that question during the meeting we held. I believe, however, that Contadora -- and this is our spirit -- and the Support Group must continue to carry out its renewed efforts for peace. It would be wrong to say that we are closer to peace now than we were a few weeks ago. This is not so. However, it would also be wrong to assert that Contadora and its Support Group have failed. Eight Latin American countries, in a joint effort, have made and will continue to make efforts to prevent the horror of war from spreading to Central America -- that is, from worsening in Central America.

Upon arriving in Peru, I want to take the opportunity to praise the outstanding cooperation and contribution made by the Peruvian diplomatic delegation during these negotiations. The Peruvian representatives contributed with exceptional diplomatic effort and imagination in proposing a transactional solution at a time when we could find no solution. This showed the five Central American countries that the Contadora and the Support Groups have the ability to respond even in the most difficult times. I believe that the countries represented at the meeting voiced gratitude to Minister Wagner for what he has done. Here in Peru, we take our hat off to the great role played by our Peruvian friends, who have given us strength and [words indistinct] a difficult moment. We know that this strength will accompany us.

[Unidentified reporter] Foreign Minister, I would like to hear (?your) opinion of how the U.S. support to the so-called Nicaraguan contras is affecting the [words indistinct] the specific purposes of the Contadora Group's efforts.

[Iglesias] Any type of interference or intervention in the Central American affairs will not lead to peace. This is stated in the communique Foreign Minister Wagner has just read to us. The foreign actions in the region only worsen the conditions through which that region, itself, can achieve overall security and peace. This is my answer to your question. [end recording]

SANGUINETTI CALLS FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

PY080253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0025 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Apr (EFE) -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today called for greater production and defended the need to encourage private enterprise to help overcome the country's economic crisis. In a message carried on radio and television Sanguinetti said that "the country continues to struggle in the midst of very serious problems, but there are favorable prospects in the medium-range" although he warned that "social peace and a peaceful political environment are needed."

The president announced a 27-percent salary increase for public employees and an 85-percent pension increase for retirees, but he pointed out that "if production is not increased, those percentages will not have a lasting effect and we will fail." Sanguinetti added: "We cannot let ourselves get too used to getting the state involved in everything, especially in bankrupt companies which cost a fortune to maintain."

The president insisted on "the need to modernize the state organizations and the production system" and recognized that "we have an extremely large social security system and budget." The president said that in Uruguay there are 532,000 people on retirement: that is practically retired person for every worker. Sanguinetti added: "The state is like a ship: a captain guides it, but the driving force, the motor, is not the state, it is private enterprise." The president said that "public employment cannot be the goal of our youth."

Sanguinetti said that the government has lowered some taxes to create an incentive for the investment of the rural and industrial sectors. He added: "Some people are using slogans to dissuade foreign investment. Without foreign capital we are going to be left alone, isolated and separated from a world moving ahead fast."

Sanguinetti also said that the recent agreement signed by the four political parties represented in Congress to reactivate the economy "is a step that the country should look to with favorable prospects." Sanguinetti labeled as "prudent and realistic" the recent 6-percent fuel increase ordered by the government despite the fall of oil prices on the international market. Uruguay, which has only 3 million inhabitants, owes the international banks \$5 billion and has an annual inflation rate of 80 percent.

PERUVIAN SOURCES DISCUSS UPCOMING GARCIA VISIT

PY092057 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Peruvian diplomatic sources have stated that Peruvian President Alan Garcia, whose departure is scheduled for this morning, intends to emphasize the importance of the resurgence of democracy in Uruguay. The sources said that Garcia will hold talks with his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, on the foreign debt issue, Uruguayan support for a Peruvian proposal on regional disarmament, the Central American crisis -- both countries are members of the Contadora Support Group -- and an improvement in bilateral relations. Another important question will be increasing bilateral trade, which has been reduced and is currently at a low level. In 1985 Peru imported Uruguayan products worth \$4 million and the Peruvian exports to Uruguay barely reached \$2 million.

BOMB 'MAY HAVE' CAUSED 31 MARCH PLANE CRASH

AU091932 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 9 (AFP) -- The March 31 crash of a Mexicana Airlines jet that killed 166 may have been provoked by the explosion of a bomb hidden on board, the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations (Ifalpa) said Wednesday. "We have strong indications that it could have been caused by a bomb," Ifalpa President R.H. Smith said here at the opening of the organization's congress.

A similar statement was made in New York by Thomas Ashwood, vice-president of the International Association of Airline Pilots.

Mr. Smith said the Ifalpa, with 66,000 members in 60 countries, was awaiting a report from the Association of Mexican Pilots before forming a definitive opinion. He said he was "disappointed" by the lack of collective international reaction to terrorist acts.

The Ifalpa was said to be considering a boycott of airports whose security is considered by the pilots group to be lax. The Mexicana Airlines Boeing 727, flying from Mexico City to Los Angeles with stops in Puerto Vallarta and Mazatlan, crashed into a mountain north of Mexico City shortly after takeoff.

REPORTAGE ON 75TH IPU CONFERENCE, PROPOSALS

Meeting Continues

PA091915 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The 75th IPU Conference continues in Mexico City. The Mexican delegation participated at yesterday's meeting and proposed to the governments and parliaments of other countries that a world conference on disarmament be held. The Mexican group spoke against apartheid and condemned the weapons trafficking in Central America and the presence of military advisers in that region. It also urged the Central American countries to sign the revised version of the Contadora Document.

The Mexican delegation also approached the issue of terrorism, as did the parliaments of the United States, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, and Lebanon that participated in yesterday's session. Mexico urged all the countries to cooperate jointly to capture, try, and extradite those responsible for terrorist actions in the world.

Meanwhile, Argentine delegate (Balbino Viri) accused the United Kingdom of turning the Malvinas Islands into a stronghold, adding that with its strategic airport it represents a serious threat to the whole continent.

Likewise, Carpio Castillo, Venezuelan representative, strongly criticized President Ronald Reagan's attitude in support of the Nicaraguan contras. The Venezuelan representative said that any armed solution would threaten peace in Central America.

Yesterday's session was presided over by Antonio Riva Palacio, Mexican Senate president.

Cuba's Debt Moratorium Plan

PA090332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (EFE) -- Cuba proposed here to the developing countries the annulment, moratorium, immediate suspension of payments or postponement for an indefinite number of years payment of their foreign debt, including interest. The Cuban delegation attending the 75th IPU Conference also proposed that the principle creditor countries assume, before private banks, the debt obligations and interests of those nations that cannot pay.

The Cuban considerations are contained in a draft resolution presented to the assembly meeting here since yesterday with the attendance of legislators from 90 countries. The Cuban group headed by Severo Aguirre del Cristo called "on the firm unity of the developing countries in the face of the foreign debt to struggle to establish a new international economic order and to advance toward forms of integration and regional cooperation at the service of the development and independence of the peoples." It asked the parliaments and governments to work to curb military spending and the exclusive allocation of financial, material, and human resources, thus freeing them for the peaceful socioeconomic development of the peoples. According to the Cuban delegation, the reduction of approximately 12 percent of that military spending will permit the debtor countries to pay their debt and servicing of the debt, while the banks will receive guarantees of their capital affected. "This measure, in addition to preventing the economic asphyxiation of the debtor countries, will contribute to detente and world peace," in the opinion of the Cuban delegates.

Honduran Deputy on Peace Motion

FL092144 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1430 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Gilberto Goldstein, deputy of the Honduran National Congress, has said that a motion for a peaceful solution to the Central American problem will be presented at the 75th IPU Conference. The legislator said: We believe in peace, and because of this we are prepared to do whatever is required. He added that peace in Central America is called "Contadora," and the proposal presented is precisely in support of the peace-making group.

Goldstein mentioned that yesterday the final document was about to be signed. The Contadora and Support Groups and four other Latin American representatives expressed their decision to sign the peace document but could not because of Nicaragua's rejection, said the Honduran deputy.

Nicaragua Accepts Amendments

PA100036 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaragua has accepted amendments proposed by Panama to the IPU assembly today to the draft resolution on the Central American crisis. The draft was presented to the forum on Monday, when the session opened. The proposal made by the Panamanian parliamentarians will be voted on by the full assembly tonight.

The amendments basically express support for the basic points of the Guatemala declaration that the IPU approved last weekend in a session attended by representatives of 19 parliaments.

The points involved are respect for the principles of self-determination, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, support for pluralistic democracy, rejection of foreign bases, and total respect for human rights. The document also calls for condemnation and rejection of any resolution or action, calling for overt or covert intervention by hegemonic powers, that entail an attack on the sovereignty of the Central American nations.

The Guatemala declaration also emphasizes that special condemnation should be applied to the open intervention by the U.S. Government and sectors of the U.S. Congress in Nicaragua's problem. All of this is reiterated in the Panama proposal.

Rafael Solis, secretary of the Nicaraguan National Congress, expressed his delegation's satisfaction with the proposal made by Panama.

Iraqi Envoy on Peace With Iran

JN090850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (INA) -- Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, chairman of the Arab and international relations committee of the Iraqi National Assembly, has reiterated Iraq's readiness to accept all the international resolutions to end the Iraq-Iran war through peaceful means. In a speech before the 75th IPU Congerence in Mexico City last night, Hammudi said that Iraq was and is still committed to the UN resolutions and Charter to end the conflict through peaceful, just, and unconditional means to guarantee the two sides' legitimate rights, including national sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs. He denounced the Iranian regime's calls for implementing some agreements which serve its interests and entrench the continuation of its aggression against Iraq. He also called for intensified efforts and measures to stop the Iranian invasion of Iraqi territory and to force the Iranian rulers to accept the UN resolutions in this regard.

Hammudi called for the implementation of Article 25 of the UN Charter stipulating the commitment of the member states to implementing the UN Security Council resolutions and to exerting their utmost to do so. He also called for the implementation of Article 24 of the UN Charter authorizing the UN Security Council to settle the international conflicts which threaten world peace and security. He pointed to the Iranian regime's practices and violation of all the international and UN resolutions.

PPS LEADER DECRIES RIGHTIST-U.S. CAMPAIGN

PA091427 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 2 Apr 86 pp 4A, 28A

[Article by Angel Soriano]

[Text] Jorge Cruikshank Garcia, leader of the Popular Socialist Party (PPS), said yesterday that the nationalization of banks and the generalized control of exchange are pretexts used by Mexican rightists in alliance with U.S. imperialism to carry out a campaign to discredit our country and our institutions. He demanded that "the political clergy and its electoral arm, the PAN [National Action Party], which are participating in this crusade against the nation," be called to account.

Accompanied by members of his party's national directorate, Cruikshank said that ultrarightists and ultraleftists will also participate in this action, "which is intended to make an assault on power in 1988."

They have even called on all independent labor union organizations to participate in the 1 May parades, in parallel with the official celebration, to create disorders in order to provoke and create a favorable climate for the destabilization of the country, he said.

To accomplish this, he said, they have placed signs at the principal working centers inviting workers to participate in these actions. This has caused confusion in the labor sector.

That is why the PPS urges the organized working class of the country to reject such provocations and to join in acts of solidarity with the democratic and revolutionary forces, for the benefit of the country and in defense of our institutions, our independence, and our sovereignty.

He said that in cities on the border, U.S. television stations transmit documentaries "in which they insult the country, accuse us of being corrupt and inefficient, and say that everything is rotten in this country and there is no cure for us." This is so serious that President Miguel de la Madrid himself expressed his concern during a speech in Tijuana, where he sounded the alert against the enemies of the Mexican Revolution who intend to violate our sovereignty.

Cruikshank, who was accompanied by Francisco Ortiz Mendoza, Jesus Lujan, and Manuel Fernandez, said with regard to this situation, the PPS has "decided to strengthen all the party's internal activities in order to prepare it and place it on alert in all areas of the country so it may successfully fulfill the duty of organizing the great national, democratic, and patriotic front. And so it may stop those who, from public positions, are promoting a deviation of the Mexican Revolution by advocating the sale of state enterprises and by discrediting the patriotic nationalization of banks and control of exchange. They have thereby played the game of U.S. imperialism and rightist forces."

Likewise, he said that he will conduct five regional meetings throughout the country to inform his followers and the working class of the risks of this campaign to destabilize the country and its institutions, and to commemorate with dignity the universal 1 May celebration of the gains won by the working class.

SENATORS CRITICIZE JESSE HELMS' PUBLIC HEARINGS

FL100048 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0125 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Today Mexican senators criticized public hearings on Mexico to be held in the United States and asked U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, who called such meetings, to respect the Mexican people.

During a session of the 53d Legislature's Permanent Commission, Silvia Hernandez, senator for the State of Queretaro, said that attitude is only the U.S. far right's excuse to encourage attitudes aimed at creating power groups for the next U.S. elections.

Jesse Helms called the hearings because, according to him, Mexico is a threat to U.S. safety.

Silvia Hernandez said Helms has forgotten that Mexico respects international opinions but does not accept any kind of lesson, especially from a man who represents U.S. ultra-rightist tendencies. She noted that Helms' disrespectful action deteriorates the achievement of a mature and intelligent relations between Mexico and the United States.

U.S. 'SUSPICION' OF NICARAGUAN THREAT VIEWED

PA090112 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Surprise and Threat"]

[Text] The Mexican ambassador to the United Nations has said that we Mexicans do not consider Nicaragua a threat to our stability, and in this statement the Mexican ambassador has expressed a truth that is axiomatic in our foreign relations, which are based on the self-determination of nations and the sovereignty of states.

Thus, Mario Moya Palencia concludes that "it surprises us" that some sectors of the United States "could really feel threatened by the Sandinist revolutionary process." In this regard, and regardless of what could or could not "surprise" anyone, it is understandable that those sectors should be hypersensitive to everything that could be a threat to the traditional Yankee supremacy on the American continent.

After over a century and a half of the prevalence of the Monroe Doctrine, it is not surprising that many U.S. citizens view the presence of new elements of influence in their Latin American "backyard" with great suspicion, to the extent of creating images and states of mind that transcend reality almost to the point of sociopolitical pathology.

Moya Palencia's point that a great country like the United States, "with its enormous political, economic, and military might," cannot be the victim of a small developing people like Nicaragua is not untrue, but it is important to add that it is not only the presence and the actions of that small country and of its vigorous revolution that are affecting U.S. interests, but also a far greater historical trend to which the Sandinist revolution belongs, along with many other movements, which all together are not only a threat to the stability, of the greatest world power, but which have already undermined that stability in many ways.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY EXTENDED TO 1988

FL100216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1949 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Hungary have signed the third protocol of the 1975 trade agreement for the period 1986-1988 aimed at encouraging and stabilizing bilateral relations between the two countries, the Foreign Secretariat has reported.

It indicated that the agreement's objective is for each country to achieve \$45 million in export trade. The report added that the protocol was signed by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor on behalf of the Mexican Government and by Hungarian Ambassador to Mexico Toth.

COLUMNIST CRITIZES REAGAN'S 'ERRATIC' ACTIONS

PA091438 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Apr 86 p 10 a

["Counterpoint" column by Osvaldo Velasquez: "The Panamanian 'Freedom Fighters'"; preceding two words rendered in English throughout]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan refers to the "contras" as "freedom fighters" because they are fighting the Marxist-Leninist dictatorship in Nicaragua. This group has the political, military, moral, and economic backing of the U.S. President, who justifies this by saying that the "freedom fighters" are fighting for human, civil, and political rights in Nicaragua.

On the other hand, those of us in Panama who are fighting in a nonviolent way for the same principles as the Nicaraguan "contras" and can consider ourselves Panamanian "freedom fighters" have as our worst enemy the same U.S. Government that defends liberties in Nicaragua. We shall never forget that as a consequence of the great fraud in May 1984, while we were awaiting the resolution of certain electoral challenges, which in a democratic country could have changed the outcome of the elections, President Reagan was already congratulating the challenged president-elect. With that action, he trampled on those same principles of freedom and democracy that he is now brandishing to defend Nicaragua's "freedom fighters." What is the reason for Reagan's erratic and contradictory actions? Simply that things are not as they appear. Such contradictions do not exist. It is typical of the foreign policy towards our countries.

To a U.S. President, the concepts of liberty and democracy outside his country are coldly demagogic concepts that are used as a well-disguised excuse to intervene against a system of government that is not controlled by the Pentagon or by the State Department. The "liberty and democracy" that the United States desires for countries like Nicaragua and Panama is found and supported in any system of government, be it extreme leftist, extreme rightist, without defined ideologies, or corrupt, as long as it obeys the United States with unconditional docility. We are sure that a government like that of the nine commanders in Nicaragua, which openly violates human rights, would be a progressive and democratic government (as President Carter, of bad memory for Panama, called Torrijos' dictatorship), if it was under the "Pentagon's umbrella." Then the "contras", instead of being "freedom fighters", would be dangerous guerrillas, and they would be fought with the same enthusiasm as they are now being helped.

The worst enemy of Panama's "freedom fighters" has been and continues to be the United States. Because of this, it would be hard for any civic-political movement to achieve an authentic democracy. The Panamanian "freedom fighters" are between the devil and the deep blue sea, between a Marxist-Leninist protected by the USSR, and a corrupt military dictatorship, without a defined ideology, that is protected by the United States.

The United States repeats its mistakes in these aspects of its international policy, which is a mixture of sadism and masochism. The typical evolution of one of these errors is as follows: full economic, military, and political backing is given to a dictatorship that disregards the rights and liberties of its citizens, in exchange for its complete docility. This situation, as a logical reaction, produces in the oppressed peoples an anti-American sentiment, which is exploited by the USSR. Then there is a switch. Now the United States waves the flag of freedom and democracy that it previously ignored, to come out in defense of the nation that has now changed over to the "Kremlin umbrella." This is how communism started in Cuba and Nicaragua, and this is how religious fanaticism started in Iran.

Dictatorships are a splendid anteroom for communism.

That is why the USSR rapidly recognized Ferdinand Marcos' last presidential term of only a few hours in the Philippines, because the fall of that dictatorship would weaken, as has been the case, the position of communist guerrillas in that country.

It is time for the United States to convince itself of something very elemental: Authentically democratic and socially advanced governments are the best barriers against communism.

Meanwhile, the Panamanian "contras," whom President Reagan would not call "freedom fighters," have to face a powerful enemy in search of an authentic democracy: the alliance between our out-of-control and corrupt military and the U.S. Government. The former contributes with its docility; the latter with its economic and military might.

GOVERNMENT WANTS CANAL OPERATING SURPLUS PAYMENTS

PA092108 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Apr 86 p 1 A

[By Jaime Beitia]

[Text] Panama will demand payment of \$60 million from annual operating surpluses which the U.S. Government owes under the terms of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. The demand will be made by Panamanian representatives during the meeting to be held by the Panama Canal Commission Board in Washington on Thursday and Friday.

The report was made to MATUTINO by Oyden Ortega Duran, who is a former foreign relations minister and one of the Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Board, who said that a poor country like ours cannot afford the luxury of financing a rich one like the United States. Ortega noted that only a small amount of good faith on the part of the Canal Administration and the U.S. executive branch would be required to meet the obligations to Panama despite the existence of Law 96-70, which he feels should be repealed or amended to conform to the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. He added that, as of now, the government should begin formal efforts before congressmen in this regard.

In addition, Ortega said that the Gramm-Rudman amendment, through which budget allocations to the Panama Canal Commission will be cut, will be another subject of discussion at the meeting, which will open tomorrow. Ortega stressed that the Panama Canal Commission has been told categorically that Panama will not permit a reduction in the Panamanian labor force by using this amendment as a pretext.

The Panamanian representative at the Panama Canal Board noted that Panama will insist on a growing participation of Panamanians in top executive positions on the Panama Canal Commission.

This matter was discussed during the latest meeting of the Panama Canal Commission Board, at which it was noted that it is necessary to adjust the personnel regulations, which date back to long before the entry into force of the treaties. Ortega said that this proposal will be technically substantiated this time so that Panamanians will be granted a larger participation and preference in appointments and promotions to key positions in the commission.

It is true, said Ortega, that we have made some progress in this regard, particularly in the field of engineering. However, none of the 15 executives in the Marine, Administrative, Finance, and Administrative Service sections is a Panamanian even though we must be prepare [to fill these positions] during the few years remaining before the year 2000.

He said that repairs to the Canal will be another topic of discussion at the meeting. If the vital installations of the waterway are not maintained to keep them operational, Panama will receive a deteriorated and inefficient Canal in the year 2000, he said. The United States must fulfill its obligation to improve the Canal and turn it over to Panama in good condition. Therefore, we must make the necessary investigations so it will be turned over in an efficient and competitive condition, Ortega said in concluding.

PDC CHARGES GOVERNMENT LINKED TO DRUG TRAFFIC

PA081909 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Drug trafficking has been systematically growing in our country, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leadership stated in a communique issued yesterday. According to the PDC statement, the most prominent figures involved in this unlawful activity "have been civilians and officers close to the current regime's top leadership."

"The weapons and drug trafficking could not have grown, let alone reached its current dangerous levels without the tolerance and complicity of that leadership. The trail of silence, coexistence, cover-up, impunity, favoritism, or shared interests, is too long and obvious for any propaganda to deny the national authorities' tolerance or complicity," the PDC document titled "On Drug Trafficking in Panama" said.

The document added that "no single local figure linked to this crime is under arrest, or has been tried or sentenced. Some figures have even had the opportunity to blatantly commit that crime again."

In the communique's final part, the PDC stated that some foreign figures linked to drug trafficking "have been able to meet and operate in our country with the support of the Panamanian Government."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES LOWER FUEL PRICES

PA070313 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0238 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby reports to the nation:

The national government, through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has officially ordered a reduction in fuel and diesel prices effective 24 April 1986. After holding talks with all sectors interested, in particular with the industrial and transportation sectors, the national government has decided to make an additional reduction taking into consideration the new price reduction on the crude oil and finished products inventories existing at Refineria Panama and the remaining distribution channels. It should be noted that with these new reductions, the value of the reductions implemented by the national government in all the different oil derivatives exceeds \$54 million.

	current price	new price
gasoline super	\$2.24	\$1.98
gasoline super (for public transport)	1.86	1.67
gasoline regular	2.10	1.90
gasoline regular (for public transport)	1.78	1.59
light diesel	1.33	1.19
kerosene	1.20	1.10

We will give you any further information.

COSTA RICAMONGE SAYS NICARAGUA 'BLOCKED' CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA091456 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has not ruled out the possibility that the Contadora Group is dying. He said that at the meeting held last weekend, the obstacles created by Nicaragua again blocked the group's efforts. Monge said that he believes talks with the United States and Cuba are necessary. It is best not to deceive ourselves, he said. This is a reality that goes against the desires of the Central Americans and the will of the Latin Americans. Central America, has become one of the sites of the East-West confrontation. He added that the main obstacle to Contadora's progress is Nicaragua.

ARIAS CONDEMNS ORTEGA'S 'NEGATIVE' ATTITUDE

PA091502 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Statement by President-elect Oscar Arias, read by spokeswoman (Lillieth Brenes); date not given]

[Text] In his message President Ortega states that Salvadoran President Duarte's initiative to promote a domestic dialogue not only in his country but also in Nicaragua is aimed at intervening in Nicaraguan domestic matters. I believe that the Nicaraguan president's opinion is not only mistaken but extremely negative for the cause of peace in Central America.

Nicaraguan foreign policy once again contradicts itself. In the documents issued by the Contadora Group, including the draft document presented in September 1984 -- the draft that Nicaragua said it would accept without deleting a single comma -- the need for a process of reconciliation has always been mentioned. The Caraballeda message, a document that Nicaragua approved in Guatemala through its foreign minister, reiterates the same idea. This means that, at least in public, Nicaragua has accepted all these documents that speak of reconciliation and never described them as interventionists.

It is, therefore, obvious that national reconciliation has been established as one of the measures necessary for peace in Central America. The foreign minister for President Monge's administration has respected this view, and my future foreign minister will also abide by this.

Ortega's idea of describing a proposal for national reconciliation as interventionist must not be viewed as an isolated fact but as part of a well-defined line of international action being developed by Nicaragua. Nicaragua blocked the recent meeting of foreign ministers held in Panama. Nicaragua demonstrated that it is not willing to accept the terms included in the Contadora peace document. We must not forget that for the document to be signed it must include international law. This law would be applied to group actions such as in situ verification and inspection of matters involving security, military forces, democratization, and freedoms. This would mean a political process of pluralist democratization which is probably what Nicaragua, and the other countries with similar ideologies, does not want to accept.

Therefore, it is understandable that Nicaragua has adopted (?this stance in rejection of Contadora) after having taken advantage of the mediating effort because of its international propaganda value and to gain time. The real situation was clearly defined in Panama. According to the international opinion, 12 Latin American foreign ministers, including 4 Central American foreign ministers, supported signing the document. Nicaragua was the only country against this and once again demonstrated that it does not have a Central American interest or civic will.

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA091450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge told Claudia Chamorro Barrios, new Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, that the country is interested in having good relations with Nicaragua. Claudia Chamorro Barrios presented her credentials this afternoon to President Monge. The new Sandinist ambassador is the daughter of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, murdered Nicaraguan journalist. Chamorro Barrios held the office of adviser, with the rank of minister, at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Havana.

The young diplomat said that she is very happy to be able to represent her country in Costa Rica, a country that is not foreign to her because she lived here when she was in exile.

President Monge recalled that in the late fifties and early sixties Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal was in political exile in Costa Rica. Monge said that he remembered seeing Chamorro Cardenal in 1958 when Chamorro was covering the Costa Rican elections. His daughter, today the new ambassador, recalled that shortly after the elections her father returned to Nicaragua as part of an invading group that was crushed by the Somoza dynasty. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was arrested following this incident.

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was murdered in an ambush toward the end of Anastasio Somoza's regime.

U.S. TO RECOGNIZE 200-MILE TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA090457 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] For the first time in history, the United States will recognize Costa Rica's sovereignty over 200 miles of territorial waters. This has been established in the tuna fishing agreement for the Pacific Ocean eastern zone, approved in first debate yesterday by the Legislative Assembly, despite the strong opposition by independent Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez and leftist Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto. U.S., Costa Rican, and Panamanian delegates signed the agreement. Honduras and Guatemala also signed it. Those in favor of the agreement contend that the agreement will be highly beneficial to the country's fisheries development.

NICARAGUAN PRELATE NOTES FEARS FOR OBANDO Y BRAVO

PA092318 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] Msgr Bismarck Carballo, secretary of Nicaraguan Cardinal Obando y Bravo, said last night that the supremacy of the Catholic Church in Nicaragua is indisputable, because the church obviously encompasses the majority of the faithful.

A group of Nicaraguan exiles met with Msgr Bismarck Carballo in the Colon Building last night to hold a friendly meeting with the prelate, present their respects, and discuss the present situation of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church in Nicaragua.

The crowd cheered the Nicaraguan Catholic Church and Nicaraguan Cardinal Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo during the preliminary meeting, which had as its star attraction, the presentation of a Pro-Democracy Association [Aprodem] award to Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo for his struggle on behalf of freedom in Central America.

Msgr Carballo said that the attendance of the Catholic faithful at Holy Week masses is a clear demonstration that the Catholic faith in Nicaragua is alive and active. Msgr Carballo pointed out that one of the things that always worries Catholics is Msgr Obando y Bravo's security. He is a man who works most of the day, continuously meeting with the faithful, but he is in excellent physical condition.

The Nicaraguan cardinal's secretary arrived in Costa Rica yesterday to receive an award that Aprodem conferred on Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo for his struggle to achieve peace in Central America, during a ceremony that took place this morning. President Luis A. Monge was present at the ceremony.

Msgr Carballo will hold a press conference in which he will discuss "Democracy and Religious Freedom." The press conference will be videotaped for later broadcast on television. Msgr Bismarck Carballo will return to Nicaragua during the week.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE INTERVIEWED ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PY071955 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today said that "Nicaragua's problem must be solved by Nicaraguans," but warned Nicaragua that peace in Central America "will not be possible if it continues to maintain a sanctuary for Salvadoran terrorists within its territory."

Duarte said: "I am not going to discuss the ideological problem, because obviously there are differences between what I, as a democrat, believe and what the Sandinists and President Daniel Ortega, for example, believe."

During a telephone conversation with the program "Encounter," broadcast by "Radio Nacional," the Salvadoran president stated that "the Nicaraguan problem must be solved by the Nicaraguans. They have a history of dictatorship and totalitarianism, as we have."

Duarte went on to say: "I cannot ignore the fact that in Nicaragua there is a colony that is completely isolated, where the leaders of the Salvadoran guerrillas have their operations center, their means of communications, their arms and ammunitions depot, and from where they prepare for guerrilla warfare."

President Duarte noted: "When there is a nation that offers this type of sanctuary to those who are engaged in destabilizing another nation, there is a need for reflection: I have tried to be clear with Nicaragua and have stated that so far I have prevented, because I have maintained a consistent policy, the setting up in El Salvador of a center of operations against Nicaragua."

Duarte urged Nicaragua "to respect Salvador's sovereignty and also urged that it close those operations centers within its territory, those sanctuaries for Salvadoran terrorists." Moreover, he voiced his belief that during the meetings held by the Contadora Group "an agreement that provides for spot checks and appropriate control be reached so that these problems of interference in one country by another, of one country destabilizing the other, be stopped, because it is harmful to Central American peace."

Duarte categorically denied that in the future he may accept the establishment in El Salvador of Nicaraguan contra operations bases.

However, he warned Nicaragua that "if their theory that they need to destabilize other nations for their own security is right, they should bear in mind the threat that the possible existence of a guerrilla base in El Salvador could represent for them."

Duarte noted: "I have been against the establishment of Nicaraguan contra bases in El Salvador. If we desire peace in Central America they should understand that it is not possible for them to continue maintaining a sanctuary for Salvadoran terrorists."

When he was asked about the negotiations being carried out with the guerrilla elements in his country, Duarte stated that "a sincere dialogue should be sought, not a tactical dialogue."

Duarte went on to say: "I am absolutely certain that if all national sectors are willing to seek and change the country's unfair structure, the results will be beneficial."

He said: "This will be possible only when those sectors that have hatred in their hearts replace it with love, when those who lack comprehension become tolerant. Then we may all be able to get down to work, not with a gun in hand, waiting to see who kills who first, but rather with wisdom to see who serves the people best."

MINISTER COMMENTS ON NEW EXPORT PROMOTION LAW

PA091608 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The approval of the law for the promotion of exports will efficiently step up nontraditional exports and in turn will contribute to reactivating our country's economy. Foreign Trade Minister Julio Rivas Gallont pointed out that this law contemplates the establishment of a single center for the issuance of export documents.

[Begin Rivas recording] The new law for the promotion of exports will introduce very important innovations to fully promote nontraditional exports from El Salvador to extraregional markets. One of the main instruments specified by the new law to achieve that end is the establishment of a single center for the issuance of export documents. That is specified in the law; we are currently working on the ground rules. This single center will operate under the Foreign Trade Ministry, but will be made up by representatives of all state institutions involved in the issuance of such documents. Exporters will now be able to obtain all needed documents in a single office and will not have to wander from place to place. They will be helped promptly; what used to take weeks to be handled will now be handled in a matter of hours. [end recording]

He added that for the first time small businessmen exporting less than 25 percent of their production will also receive incentives; they will enjoy a tax discount certificate.

Rivas pointed out that this law will allow the national and foreign private sectors to participate in the establishment and exploitation of free zones.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WITH DEPUTIES

PA091412 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0416 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Statement by President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo following 8 April meeting with the National Assembly; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Cerezo] Well, the deputies were interested in some suggestions made to the Presidency of the Republic regarding the economic reorganization plan. We heard the views of the members of the commissions and political parties. We were told that each party would submit their views on this issue. We also discussed the problem of the outrageous increase of prices and the escalation of prices that we are currently experiencing in Guatemala. I believe that it was a good meeting because we agreed on the need to present an amendment, a revision, to the consumer protection law that would allow the government to implement specific actions aimed at halting the escalation of prices as well as to promote and obtain certain basic products such as corn and beans. This would be an attempt to resolve the most pressing problems involving the basic products.

We agreed in that it is necessary for the government to take steps to try and exercise a moderate, but forceful, control of this inflation that is affecting the Guatemalan people. We also agreed that prompt decisions should be made regarding the economic reorganization plan so that once an agreement is reached and the differences ironed out, these decisions may be implemented as of 1 May. As I have already mentioned, the main concern and topic for discussion was the lack of ethical principles on the part of some commercial sectors that have been increasing their prices and playing with the people's hunger. I think that resolving this issue must be the responsibility of the government and the members of the National Assembly and they must realize that it is necessary to revise the consumer protection law so that we may have the necessary mechanisms for the Economy Ministry to adopt emergency measures to correct the problem of supply of basic grains, emergency measures to promote and increase the medium-term production of basic grains, and to halt the escalation of prices.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROTESTS

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Protest Details" published on pages P 8-9 of the 8 April Latin America DAILY REPORT:

Page P 9, second paragraph, first line should read: The Economy Ministry reported today that . . . (correcting name of ministry)

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY COMMENTS ON CONTADORA MEETING

PA091728 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] According to Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras, the meeting of the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and the Central American foreign ministers was not a total failure.

The meeting lasted 36 hours, the longest in the 3 years that the Contadora Group has contributed to the achievement of peace in the Central American region. Foreign Secretary Lopez Contreras was asked whether Honduras is willing to sign the document for peace in Central America within the period established by the Contadora Group or before 6 June.

[Begin recording] The Honduran Government is determined to participate in good faith and with the intention of negotiating and concluding a general treaty for peace, cooperation, and security in Central America. [end recording]

The Panama commitment, which would lay the foundations for the drafting and signing of the Central American peace act, would establish nonaggression among the countries, noninterference in domestic affairs, domestic reconciliation in the countries, and aspects dealing with arms control, foreign advisers, and military maneuvers. According to the Honduran foreign secretary, Nicaragua did not accept those proposals. The foreign secretary was asked whether the Honduran Government has officially expressed to the U.S. Government the concern voiced by Honduran labor and peasant organizations and private enterprise regarding the armed Nicaraguan groups in view that if the U.S. Government does not approve the \$100 million in aid for the contras, they may come in large numbers to Honduras to cause social problems.

[Begin recording] Obviously, the armed Nicaraguan opposition is a problem that concerns the neighboring countries. It is evident that its military actions have not been totally limited to the Nicaraguan territory. Instead, like any other movement of revolutionary opposition in the history of the world, it has necessarily sought oxygen in the neighboring countries because otherwise it would quickly die. That is the case of the Sandinist movement in 1979 and the Salvadoran revolutionary opposition. In every circumstance, a spontaneous internal opposition cannot emerge and be maintained in the face of a power structure, especially in the face of a very well-developed military power structure. Therefore, it is logical that we should be concerned about this situation. If there is a U.S. commitment regarding the Nicaraguan armed opposition and if it were defeated -- something that I cannot predict -- as you suggest, I understand that the U.S. Government would have a responsibility regarding those armed groups. [end recording]

Stresses Document Importance

PA090409 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 8 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Honduras has expressed its interest in having Contadora's talks directed exclusively toward "retaking its basic objective, which is to sign the Contadora Document," a treaty that will be a framework for peace, and suggested to other nations that "it is not advisable to deviate" from the established framework in order to accomplish "unilateral tactical purposes," in a clear reference to Nicaragua.

Honduran diplomacy has censured such strategies, which would lead to "political imbalance," because this would bring "partial results" that would jeopardize a satisfactory agreement for the five nations involved in the Central American crisis.

Honduras' position was defended by Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras during his speech at the opening of the [Contadora Group] meeting, which included 14 foreign ministers: the 4 Contadora ministers, the 4 Support Group ministers, the 5 regional ministers, and the Netherlands foreign minister, who presides over the EEC Council of Ministers, who attended the meeting as an observer.

Lopez Contreras sustained Honduras' invariable position during the negotiations for peace, maintained since 1983, that the agreement to be drafted should be an overall agreement that would link the five nations now in conflict.

The thesis of "not deviating from our basic objective" stated by Lopez Contreras is directed at preventing the Sandinist delegation from demanding at the Contadora and Support Group meetings that a request be made to the Reagan administration to cease its support for the contras as a condition for continuing with the peace negotiations.

Likewise, the Foreign Ministry strongly rejected the Sandinist thesis that the United States should sign a protocol to the general peace treaty in which the United States would commit itself to break up the rebels as a condition for Managua to sign the Contadora Document.

The Honduran position is that "a short-term need" should not be met. Instead, advantage should be taken of the mediation efforts to draft a stable and firm peace treaty, capable of enduring the "violence generated by the internal struggles in some countries."

Honduras believes that the 3-year negotiations have not been successful because the objective was abandoned by letting actions foreign to the crisis to further polarize the situation. Regarding Nicaragua's demands that its security be guaranteed by stopping the support to the contras, Honduran diplomats stated that "the Contadora negotiations do not limit the parallel actions that are taken as transition measures" in security and other controversial areas.

Likewise, the Honduran foreign secretary reiterated Honduras' position that so long as threats to peace and security persist, the arms race goes on, and there is no adequate control, the Honduran Government will seek the means to protect its people and its boundaries.

BOMB ALERT REPORTED AT TONCONTIN AIRPORT

PA091704 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The police have reported that since early this morning Tegucigalpa's international airport has been under a bomb alert. The police department's special demolition squad, helped by dogs trained to locate explosives, are searching every installation at the airport. According to telephone calls received by the police, a powerful bomb was reportedly placed in a suitcase that would be loaded onto an international flight. The police chose to delay all international and local air traffic to and from Tegucigalpa rather than taking the risk and later finding out that it was a true threat. Several subversive groups have been active in Honduras since 1979 and to date have carried out several dynamite attacks, bank robberies, clashes with State Security troops, and kidnappings.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSE CONTRA PRESENCE

PA081240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The leftist United Federation of Honduran Workers [FUTH] and the Association of Honduran Coffee Growers [Aprocafeh] today voiced their opposition to the anti-Sandinist forces' presence in Honduras.

FUTH President Hector Hernandez said that the "Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries should be expelled from Honduran territory to prevent a war with Nicaragua."

Hernandez added that "as long as members of the FDN, KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] and any other anti-Sandinist organization remain in Honduras, our country will have to face reprisals from Nicaragua."

The labor leader also condemned President Jose Azcona Hoyo, because when he spoke last weekend about the warlike incidents with the Sandinist Army in the area bordering with Nicaragua that are still taking place, he "did not mention the root of the problem, which is the counterrevolutionaries." Hernandez added: "The actions of the Sandinists on Honduran territory stem from the attacks that the contras made from bases established here."

The Honduran Army and Government deny that their territory shelters armed groups that enter Nicaragua, although they admit that its border with that country is too long to be carefully guarded.

Meanwhile, Aprocafeh President Wilfredo Castellanos said that instead of requesting military aid from the United States to fight against Nicaragua, "Honduras should request economic aid to strengthen the production of coffee, a product with a good international price." He also specified that "the contras should be evicted from our territory to prevent the constant clashes taking place with the EPS, which only harm Honduras."

He said that as a result of the clashes in Honduras between the contras and the Sandinists, 192 families from 34 villages have sought refuge in 13 other communities, and up to 14 families are living in one single house.

Most of the persons displaced from the area bordering with Nicaragua are small coffee producers, according to Wilfredo Castellanos, and therefore it is expected that the harvest this year will not be as good as expected.

"It does not help at all if the United States sends help to fight against the Sandinists and support the contras, and Honduras has to endure tremendous losses as a result of the erroneous policy of keeping them in their territory," Castellanos added.

NICARAGUA

INDIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH DANIEL ORTEGA

PA090230 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Indian delegation headed by (?Kames Charma), External Affairs Economic Division deputy minister, met with President Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution.

On the same day, the members of the delegation talked to Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz. During their conversation they stressed the need to strengthen political, economic, and commercial relations between the two nations, identified with the nonaligned policy. Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution, told the members of the delegation, that Nicaragua needs to have peace to be able to develop itself normally.

STATE SECURITY REPORTEDLY FOILS 'CIA PLAN'

PA081938 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaraguan state security has foiled another CIA plan aimed at justifying the Reagan administration's historic lie that Nicaragua supplies the Salvadoran guerrillas with weapons. The CIA had intended this plan to validate one of the first sets of white papers issued by Washington with all the lies that have served to begin and continue its aggressions against our country. According to information gathered by AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA [ANN], the so-called "trafficking of weapons" to El Salvador reportedly occurred last year on Meanguera Island, Nicaragua, in the Gulf of Fonseca. Youths who reportedly defected from the Patriotic Military Service with their weapons, would later be trained in El Salvador and sent to fight with the FDN.

Nicaraguan state security learned of this plan in October 1985 following the capture of (Ali Palmeron Somarriba), a contrabandist who operated in the Gulf of Fonseca. A state security officer in Region 2 told ANN that when (Palmeron) was captured, several AK rifles were recovered. He was planning to take these weapons into El Salvador to begin the counterrevolutionary plans. This was being done in complicity with Salvadoran Army officers.

The people who were to carry out the plan were recruited by Dennis Reyes, a counter-revolutionary leader who operates on Meanguera Island and who uses the alias of Commander (?Marta).

One of the first men assigned to get the AK rifles was Paulino Urriarte. He dressed in the uniform of an EPS soldier and offered 1,000 cordobas for each rifle in the area of Potosi. The plan included attacks on military positions in Nicaragua, and according to the statements of the Nicaraguan state security official, attention was drawn to this plan because AK rifles were being purchased, whereas the CIA mercenaries do not use this type of weapon.

Two of the eleven men captured by the authorities have been identified as 24-year-old Roger Antonio Perez Montenegro and 23-year-old Antonio Guerrero Arevalo. The two men spoke with ANN and said that two U.S. citizens who live on Meanguera Island, on the Salvadoran side, were responsible for giving instructions to the defectors and that they were posing as UN officials. Perez Montenegro admitted that Guerrero brought one of the AK rifles he saw on the island. He also said that a Salvadoran security official named Sandoval would cross to the island on one of the 10 Piranha boats that the Salvadoran Navy has, as well as the 10 Coast Guard boats they use to support the counterrevolutionaries.

NONALIGNED DOCUMENT CITED ON CONTADORA ACCORD

PA090002 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement representatives currently meeting in New Delhi, India, regard the accords signed in Panama by the Contadora and Support Groups' foreign ministers as very important for the movement.

According to experts from several continents, the appeal and the steps agreed upon to conclude a negotiation to return peace to Central America occur within the policy outlined by the nonaligned nations. Some of those interviewed recalled that the draft document prepared by India for the upcoming ministers' meeting to be held in New Delhi from 16 to 19 April reiterates this stance.

The Contadora Group represents a genuine regional initiative to settle this crisis politically. This has been expressed in a document being informally examined by the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi. It is also reaffirmed in what is to be known as the New Delhi statement that the movement trusts Contadora to contribute significantly to greater efforts for peace in Central America.

Just as in previous conferences -- such as the one that took place in Luanda last year -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, Contadora Group members, as well as Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, comprising the Support Group, are also hailed in this document.

In the document drafted by India, the United States is evidently condemned through an appeal to end the aggression against Nicaragua by training mercenaries, sabotage actions, such as the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and imposing a commercial embargo against Nicaragua. Nicaragua today called on the Nonaligned Movement to have closer relationships with developing countries and reported on the Ronald Reagan administration's aggressive policy, which forces the revolutionary government to divert the economic resources that it needs for its development.

Speaking during the plenary session of the fifth meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's coordinating countries for the economic development action program currently held in New Delhi, Rolando Seria, adviser to the Nicaraguan foreign cooperation minister, appealed for the unity of all developing nations. Seria added that the nonaligned countries should increase their cooperation with less-developed nations and countries like Nicaragua, which must endure aggressions that have already cost it more than \$2 billion in economic losses. Finally, Seria appealed to the assembly to concentrate its efforts on giving priority to necessary and urgent areas of cooperation, among which he mentioned raw materials, financing, foreign debt, trade, food, and agriculture.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION MEETS GUATEMALAN OFFICIALS

PA071514 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Members of a Nicaraguan National Assembly delegation held an interesting conversation yesterday with Guatemalan political and intellectual leaders. They discussed peace and democracy in Central America and the draft of the Nicaraguan constitution.

The meeting was held at the Camino Real Hotel, where 19 delegations of Latin American parliaments are meeting to talk about peace and democracy in the region.

The Nicaraguan delegation talked about the people's consultations on the draft constitution; This drew the attention of politicians and intellectuals, because this consultation will take place at a time when the U.S. Administration is increasing its aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

The Guatemalan politicians and intellectuals agreed in stating that the declaration of the Latin American Parliament in Guatemala is a victory for the Nicaraguan revolution and its people, because the consensus of 18 of the 19 countries expressed in the resolution rejects any interference by any hegemonic power that violates the basic principle of peaceful coexistence among nations.

Honduras did not sign the Guatemalan document.

URUGUAYAN DEPUTIES CONDEMN U.S. CONTRA AID

PA081830 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Uruguayan parliamentarians who arrived in Nicaragua yesterday on a 4-day visit as guests of the Nicaraguan National Assembly said that the U.S. Congress debate on the \$100 million to finance the counterrevolutionary groups represents a brutal act of aggression against the Nicaraguan Government. The Uruguayan delegation is headed by Alberto Zumaran, Blanco Party senator and vice president of the Latin American Parliament. The other members of the delegation are: Broad Front Senator Jose German Araujo, Colorado Party Deputy Juan Justo Armaro, and Civic Union Deputy Julio E. Daverede.

As head of the parliamentary delegation, Zumaran said that his arrival in Managua from Guatemala, where the third extraordinary meeting of the parliament was held, is to express the solidarity of the four Uruguayan political parties with the Nicaraguan revolution at the moment that it is enduring the U.S. aggression.

[Begin recording] [Zumaran] Our presence here is to express the solidarity of the four Uruguayan parties vis-a-vis the situation experienced by Nicaragua and the threats against its sovereignty, and to learn of the work that you are doing. Despite the distance between the two countries and the difficult communication, we have closely followed the situation. We are sure that these few days here will give us better insight into the problems and situation currently experienced by Nicaragua. These are the reasons for our visit.

[Unidentified reporter] We have learned that the Uruguayan parliament recently expressed itself against the debates on the \$100 million to finance the counterrevolutionary groups. Could you expand on this?

[Zumaran] It is a position held by all the Uruguayan parties and which we voiced in Guatemala during the Latin American Parliament meeting. It is a tradition in Uruguay, a small country like yours, to defend national sovereignty, oppose all types of foreign intervention in a country's democratic affairs, and protect the rights of the Latin American peoples to self-determination, to choose their own systems, and to forge their future. The discussion itself by the U.S. Congress of economic aid for a private group that is up in arms against a constituted government represents a brutal act of aggression that we obviously reject. This is what we stated before the Uruguayan parliament and before the Latin American Parliament.

[Reporter] Should a U.S. intervention in our country occur, what do you think the strongest Latin American position should be?

[Zumaran] One of the points of the Guatemala declaration adopted by the parliament was foreseeing, and we hope it will not happen, an aggression. The commitment of the parliament, that is the 40 political parties, is to mobilize immediately at the continental level in solidarity with the attacked nation. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY FROM PERU -- Managua, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Armando Lecaros de Cossio, new Peruvian ambassador to Nicaragua, presented his credentials on 7 April to President Daniel Ortega. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0409 GMT 8 Apr 86 PA]

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 9 APRIL NEWS CONFERENCE NOTED

FL101218 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In a televised press conference, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made new threats against Nicaragua and renewed his pressure against the U.S. Congress to get it to vote new funds for the mercenary bands that are attacking the Central American country.

Reagan indicated that, although his government has no proof that Libya is behind dynamite attacks in Europe, Washington is studying actions against that country, which coincides with a report from the CBS Television chain that the President has approved in principle military reprisal action against that north African country.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. PLAN TO HELP CONTRAS

PA092309 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Apr 86

['Our America' commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] A report with a Washington dateline has reported that the advisers of the President of the United States have already drafted the strategy that Reagan must follow to secure the \$100 million he is demanding for the former Somozist guards attacking Nicaragua from their bases in Honduras.

According to observers, the U.S. President will be applying, as he is doing now, all kinds of individual and collective pressure on the congressmen, will appeal to cheap patriotism, and will simultaneously carry out other actions to create an international climate favorable to his demands. The idea is to turn the United States into an alleged victim of international communism and terrorism using forces such as that in the Gulf of Sidra, Libya, and the alleged military invasion of Honduras by Nicaragua.

Unfortunately for Reagan, not even the North Americans believe his arguments loaded with lies. NEWSWEEK recently published an article noting that after 5 years of Yankee training, leadership, and financing, the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have not been able to hold a single inch of Nicaraguan territory. NEWSWEEK notes that the term freedom fighters that the White House uses to describe such a band of killers is an insult for both Latin America and the United States. The magazine states that Reagan, with a broke policy for Central America, should accept the proposals of dialogue and diplomatic solutions being sponsored by Contadora.

Criticism is especially stronger from Latin America, where not just a few political leaders such as former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez believe that Washington's intention to give support to groups of bums uselessly trying to overthrow a legitimately constituted government such as Nicaragua is both inadmissible and condemnable.

The special meeting of the Latin American Parliament held in Guatemala City and the summit meeting of Central American presidents to take place in the city of Esquipulas, also in Guatemala, are serious efforts aimed at checking the threat of a generalized war in an area turned into a powder keg by the hegemonist ambitions of the northern empire.

Latin America's efforts in this regard have created a new type of relationship between our continent and the formerly almighty master of this hemisphere. These efforts enjoy broad support from the forces of the world that believe that agreement and reason are arguments superior to bullets and cannons.

U.S. TROOPS SAID TO HUMILIATE HONDURANS

PA091949 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. helicopter pilots who recently transported hundreds of Honduran soldiers to the border with Nicaragua are some of the potentially dangerous foci of the disease that has been growing for some time in Honduras -- a country virtually occupied by U.S. troops.

Thousands of U.S. soldiers stayed in Honduras for several months, to be replaced later by other U.S. soldiers under the pretext of conducting repeated war exercises. These exercises aim to create a platform of aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa is the largest in Central America. Dozens of spies and superconsuls are there. Their mission is to infiltrate Honduran Government offices to ensure that White House interests are observed. The large and unjustified U.S. presence in Honduras exceeds rational limits. For that reason, Reagan's subjects move freely in the country, have orgies, and spread gambling, drug addiction, alcoholism, and other vices at odds with the most elementary decency. Compounded to this unusual occupation is the disproportionate number of bases of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, most of whom are corrupt former Somozist guardsmen used to committing crimes before and after the flight of that dynasty's last member.

Thousands of Hondurans have been forced to abandon their homes when the Somozist guardsmen and their U.S. instructors show up. When this happens a climate of war sets in, the community's morale breaks down, and there is a noticeable avalanche of traffickers in drugs and other articles, sexual deviates, thieves, and drunks. The residents of the Honduran town of Comayagua, for example, were alarmed when the terrible disease AIDS was detected in several of the 90 prostitutes serving the U.S. military contingent stationed in a nearby base. Another common occurrence is the contraband of Honduran children who fall prey to foreign and local traffickers. These persons make hefty profits sending those children to rich, childless couples.

The impact of the foreign presence in Honduras reached such unsuspected extremes that Liberal Carlos Orbin Montoya, president of the Honduran Congress, said that it was time for the U.S. troops to leave the country. Meanwhile, other citizens are following his example and are asking that the Somozist mercenaries leave. However, U.S. dollars are buying the consciences of many representatives of the nation's authorities, who choose to remain silent in the face of the occupying troop's rebuffs and immoral acts. The second poorest country on the continent is seeking to subsist with U.S. alms, even if this means the humiliation of the Honduran people at the hands of arrogant Yankee Marines and their criminal godchildren, the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

JORGE RISQUET ON COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA

PA092018 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and president of the 10th meeting Cuban-Angola Cooperation Commission, granted an interview to our special correspondent in Luanda, Angola. Let us listen to it:

[Begin recording] [Martínez] Greetings, Havana Radio comrades. From Luanda, this is your correspondent Pedro Martínez Pires. Shortly after signing of the documents at the conclusion of the 10th meeting of the bilateral commission for cooperation between Cuba and Angola, here with us is Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. I would like to hear your comments on the results of the 10th meeting of the bilateral commission.

[Risquet] During the 10th meeting we have found a common ground, and we have discussed at length and approved the measures needed to broaden cooperation, and to make it more efficient in economic, political, and social, fields as necessary. Of course, this includes the field of defense, considering that the racist imperialist has conducted an escalation against all the southern cone countries, and against Angola in particular. This can be seen in the shameless welcome given to traitor Jonas Savimbi, as, quote, a hero, by Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials. For that reason, one can surmise that the Yankee imperialism is giving direct aid to the counterrevolutionary bands in addition to the aid it has been giving them surreptitiously or through the South African fascists. In the face of this escalation and new dangers, we agreed to reinforce our cooperation. We are sure that any new attempt or escalation is doomed to fail. The people of Angola will win; the people of Namibia will win; the people of South Africa will win. We will attain security for Angola, independence for Namibia, equality for the multiracial people of South Africa, the abolition of apartheid, and consequently, peace for the nations of southern Africa. [end recording]

BRAVO RETURNS FROM L.A. PARLIAMENT MEETING

FL081724 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Yesterday, upon arriving in Havana, Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, said that the Latin American, anti-imperialistic spirit prevailed during the third special session of the Latin American Parliament. Bravo said the final declaration calls for solidarity against U.S. intervention and in Central American affairs. The Latin American parliamentarians said they would support the people and their independence in the event of direct intervention.

DANISH PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT, DELEGATION VISIT

Malmierca Meets Leader

FL091149 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Denmark's Parliament President Svend Jakobsen have held a meeting in Havana.

Meeting With ANPP President

FL092034 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] met yesterday with Svend Jakobsen, president of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Denmark.

The Danish parliamentarian was interested in the results of the recent Latin American Parliament meeting held in Guatemala City, which was attended by Bravo.

The ANPP president stressed the Latin American, anti-imperialist nature of the final document and noted that it was approved unanimously despite the heterogeneous representation at the meeting, which was attended by representatives of more than 50 political parties.

Rodriguez Meets Delegation

FL100235 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Today Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met with Svend Jakobsen president of the Danish Parliament. The Cuban leader gave the distinguished guest a thorough explanation of Cuba's stand regarding the main international general and regional issues. Special attention was given to the situation in Central America and southern Africa. Carlos Rafael also explained to Jakobsen the most relevant matters related to the country's economic and social development and its plans. The chief of the Danish Parliament's Administration, [name indistinct], Danish ambassador to Cuba Bent Sondergaard, and the minister counselor of the Danish Embassy (Niels Nestor), were present.

Delegation Departs

FL100152 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Svend Jakobsen, president of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Denmark, has returned to his country after a 4-day visit in Cuba where he headed a Danish parliamentary delegation invited by the ANPP. A few minutes before leaving the air terminal, Jakobsen told the press that Denmark supports the Contadora Group efforts in obtaining peace in Central America. Referring to Nicaragua, he said each country has the right to decide the kind of society it wants and nobody should interfere with it. The Danish parliamentary delegation was seen off by Deputy Felix Moreno, chief of the ANPP Commission Attention Department, [as heard] at the Jose Marti International Airport.

CEMA MEETING ON HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY ENDS

FL092353 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The 53rd meeting of the third section of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Development of Hydroenergetic Resources ended in Sancti Spiritus today. The meeting began yesterday with the participation of representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, CSSR, and Yugoslavia, which participated as a guest.

Tomorrow, the participants will visit the area where the Sancti Spiritus hydroelectric power plant is being built. It is located near the Caracucey River in the Escambray Mountains. The hydroelectric power plant is being built at a cost of almost 400 million pesos and is the country's most important hydroelectric project. When it is completed toward the end of 1995, it will help Cienfuego's nuclear power plant operate at its full capacity. This is necessary for its reactors to last its full operational life.

The Sancti Spiritus hydroelectric power plant will be able to supply 500 megawatts in only 10 minutes. This will contribute to the fast stabilization of the national hydroelectric system and will respond to peak-hour demands. The necessary cooperation to build the hydroelectric power plant was one of the main topics discussed during the CEMA meeting in Sancti Spiritus. Currently, there are plans to install other hydroelectric power plants in Cuba and to exploit every possibility of installing hydroelectric power plants.

MACHADO VENTURA ADDRESSES CTC COUNCIL MEETING

FL100119 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Important topics such as the labor movement's internal affairs, cadres policies, and the labor organization's operation, were discussed by party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura at the conclusion of the 52d meeting of the National Council of the central organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. Regarding the replacement of cadres he said we have to begin this task immediately, we need to look for quality in the men and women we select and let young people move forward.

[Begin recording] We are already at a stage where quality is important in cadres policies. We no longer can look only for a good reliable and hard working man. That is very good and there was a time that was what we were looking for. Now we have to look for the good, reliable, hard-working man and, at the same time, one that has capabilities to further develop the task assigned to him, to make progress, so we move forward. [end recording]

Viega Closes Meeting

FL092020 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] In his report to the 52d meeting of the National Council of the CTC organization Roberto Veiga [CTC secretary general and Politburo member] said that the workers will never feel that the trade union is theirs if the trade union is not democratic.

During his speech, Veiga added: None of us should wait very long to submit their work to a serious and rigorous self-critical analysis. Veiga pointed out in his closing speech that the line of action approved at the third party congress applies to everyone.

TELEVISION, RADIO SERVICES EXPAND OVER 5 YEARS

PA091724 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] During the past 5-year period a decisive boost was given to the Cuban television transmission services. Seventeen low frequency, and 5 medium- and high-frequency relay stations were installed in Holguin Province and the City of Havana. All this equipment was built in Cuba. These new installations expanded the national television's service range to cover 90 percent of our country.

Six new stations inaugurated their FM services. This is in addition to the two already existing stations. Stereo broadcasting was begun in three more stations, making this 12 stereo stations in the country.

The mountainous areas, the ones of most difficult access, were also included in the plan through which television signals can be received in remote areas of the country. Small relay stations, special antennae, and solar-energy-run relay stations are used for this purpose.

All this, supported by the regular broadcast of color television, has contributed to a substantial improvement of the national television service in the past 5-year period. This work will continue to expand in the next few years.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH U.S. HOUSE SPEAKER O'NEILL

PA090339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, met today with President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who told him about the critical situation confronting the sugar industry, which is the backbone of the Dominican Republic's economy, it was officially reported.

Dominican Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert, who participated in the meeting and acted as spokesman, said that Jorge Blanco stressed that the crisis is partly due to the progressive reductions of the sugar export quotas to the U.S. market. According to official statistics, the reductions in the past 2 years have meant a \$130-million loss in the Dominican Republic's income from exports.

In his brief report, Vega Imbert did not mention whether the Central American crisis was discussed, although it has been said that it was the main objective of O'Neill's tour to Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, and finally to Santo Domingo, heading a group of 12 other U.S. congressmen. However, authorized official sources told AFP that the Central American subject was discussed by O'Neill and Jorge Blanco at the meeting and during the lunch held by the president for the visitors early this afternoon.

JORGE BLAMES NICARAGUA'S ARCE FOR UPRISING

PA081918 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1614 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Santo Domingo 8 Apr (EFE) -- According to statements by President Salvador Jorge Blanco, relations between the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua "have been seriously damaged."

During a nationwide address last night from the National Palace, Blanco blamed this deterioration of relations on Commander Bayardo Arce, who recently visited the country to observe the meeting of the Socialist International committee for Latin America and the Caribbean. During his stay in the Dominican Republic, Arce visited the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (UASD) accompanied by Nicaraguan Ambassador Geronimo Danilo Valle Martinez.

After loud speeches and anti-imperialist proclamations, the ceremony honoring Arce degenerated into violent demonstrations by the UASD students, which led to clashes with the police, who repelled the attack with tear gas.

The Dominican president said that "at the end of the ceremony, at which the Nicaragua ambassador to Dominican Republic was also present, the university students went into the streets shouting slogans against reelection, endangering the peaceful and tranquil neighborhood near the university area."

Jorge Blanco said: "Unfortunately, the presence of a Nicaraguan leader and the Nicaraguan ambassador seriously hurt our relations, because we are very respectful of what happens in our neighboring Latin American countries."